—Many persons who purchase eggs show a decided preference for those that have dark-colored shells. They think their contents are richer. In some eastern eites rotaliers sort their eggs and ask a higher price for those having finely-colored shells.—Chicago Times.

-For the sake of variety try this for breakfast: Buy some nice pork chops, with a little fat about them: fry them a delicate brown, and pour hot tomato sauce over them. Make a gravy, using a little of the fat fried out of the pork, send to the table with baked potatoes, warm corn bread and coffee.—Country Gentleman Gentleman.

-Before filling up vacant places in the orchard with young trees it is best to think whether the full grown trees now standing will not, with very good manuring, bring more fruit than a larger number would. Most of our orchards are planted too closely, and the tree roots interlace so as to rob each other of what fertility each should have N V Post

-A bottle of earbolic acid should be kept in every farm-house, not merely as a disinfectant, but as a wash for wounds and sores. For any purpose it should be diluted with water. Its power to destroy fungus growths makes carbolic acid invaluable in pruning orchards of pear, plum, or peach where blight or other disease is suspected.

Prime pudding: Seald one pound of French primes, let them swell in the hot water till soft, drain and extract the stones, spread on a dish and dredge with flour: take a gill of milk from a quart, stir into it gradually eight table spoonfuls of sifted flour; beat six egg-very light and stir by degrees into the remainder of the quart of milk, alternating with the batter; add prunes, one at a time; boil two hours and serve with wine, sauce or cream.—Boston Transcript.

-The old practice of feeding cow every three hours, giving the last feed just before retiring at night, has been very generally abandoned. Now the most successful farmers feed only morning and night. The whole morning or evening feed is not put before them at one time, because experience has taught that it is best to put before s cow a small quantity at one time, add-ing more as soon as it is eaten up, so that the morning and evening meal-are made up of several small feeds perhaps of different materials.—N. Y Herald.

Small Farms 4s a Conservative Power.

The policy of New England from the start has been in favor of small farms Some other States tolerated baronia grants, which allowed the land to be absorbed by great proprietors, but the result was disastrous. Our older readers recollect the fierce contests between the Anti-Renters of New York and the Anti-tenters of New York and the patroon. An amendment of the State Constitution had to be made so as to necessitate the division of overgrown estates before a dead-ity fend, which menaced the peace of the State, could be healed. Well di Wendell Phillips say: "Capital shriekee Pillage and agrarianism," but none the less did the Empire State accept r a Barn-burner Constitution." And our National Legislature, by homestead laws, has sought to multiply the class of landholders. It has been felt the more there are who have a direct interest in the tilling of the soil, the larger the class of those who give a host-

At times we have felt a fear of the wheat raising. A class of bonanza farmers are seeking large returns from the virgin soil of our younger States and Sowing and reaping require but a few weeks of actual labor, and if they a tew weeks of actual labor, and if they can secure work enough to manage their plows, harrows, reapers and binders, it is enough. To provide families with homes is no part of their policy. They can be barons, their laborers serfs or Ishmaelites. This course may purchase large profits to the landholder, however, but it fails to supply intelligent citizens for the State. Happily it can-not be a permanent system. Even if

if our sturdy farmers will cling to their patrimonial acres. Let the restless and the immigrant seek the West, but the rigorous son of New England can profitably stick to the home of his fathers.

—Providence (R. L.) Press.

On the contrary only the strongest stomach. On the contrary only the strongest stomach are called to a weak stomach. On the contrary only the strongest stomach are called to a weak stomach. On the contrary only the strongest stomach are called to a weak stomach. On the contrary, only the strongest stomach are called to a weak stomach. On the contrary, only the strongest stomach. On the contrary, only the strongest stomach are called to a weak stomach. On the contrary, only the strongest stomach are called to a weak stomach. On the contrary, only the strongest stomach are called to a weak stomach. On the contrary, only the strongest stomach are called to a weak stomach. On the contrary, only the strongest stomach are called to a weak stomach. On the contrary, only the strongest stomach are called to a weak stomach. On the contrary, only the strongest stomach are called to a weak stomach. On the contrary, only the strongest stomach are called to a weak stomach. On the contrary, only the strongest stomach are called to a weak stomach. On the contrary, only the strongest stomach are called to a weak stomach. On the contrary, only the strongest stomach are called to a weak stomach. On the contrary, only the strongest stomach are called to a weak stomach. On the contrary, only the strongest stomach are called to a weak stomach. On the contrary, only the strongest stomach are called to a weak stomach.

Feeding and Breeding.

Feeding and Breeding.

—In using sulphur for animals, internally or externally, be careful that the animals are kept warm, for it wonderfully opens the pores.—N. Y. Heruld.

—If new paper is to be put on the walls, and there is any doubt as to the quality of the coloring matter on it, take a piece to the chemist. He can readily determine by a simple test whether it is loaded with arsenic or not.—N. Y. Examiner.

—Fruit put sp in tin cans should be taken out when the can is opened for use. If allowed to remain after the can is opened the action of acid juices upon the tin when exposed to the air may form acetate of tin, which is poisonous.—Prairie Furmer.

—Many persons who purchase eggs show a deeded preference for those that have dark-colored shells. They think their contents are richer. In some eastern cities rotaliers sort their eggs and ask a higher price for those having

and ask a higher price for those having and expected that an imperfectly developed dam or sire can breed a perfect offspring. In the human family the children of consumptive parents, for instance, know call the parents of the parents, for instance, know only too well what their dangers are, and weak, siekly parents have weak, siekly chil-dren, as a fule. It is true the doctrine that has been left in the air till it becomes pasty, or incorporate it with soft soap, and smear well all places where they run; or set some of the soap and potash near their holes, and they will not trouble you long after getting into it.—The Household.

The Household.

The Household.

The Household. wreck. But prepotency cannot wholly overcome individual imperfections. These imperfections will begin to stamp their impress upon the first generation, although, perhaps, to such a slight de-gree that they may be scarcely dis-cernible. But they will become more and more conspicuous in each succeeding generation until the power of pre-potency is lost and the animal is scarcely a shadow of its breed.

a shadow of its breed.

We must give special attention, therefore, to individual merit. It makes no difference what the breed is, if the animal has been carelessly bred or injured mal has been carelessly bred or injured by neglect or improper management, we do not want it for a breeder. What-ever the pedigree of an animal may be, if it is not itself a good animal, and fairly representative in its own make-up, of what we would like to have in offspring, it should find no place in our herd. Not that it might not produce a good offspring, but the point is that it will not produce the best. The proper selection of breeding animals, thereselection of breeding animals, therefore, will necessitate much inquiry into the methods of feeding, and to maintain the standard of our breeds will necessitate our adoption of a perfect system of feeding. Has the animal been im-properly fed, for instance, so as to de-velop one part of the system to the neglect of the other? Has it been fattening from almost its birth for show or oth purposes? If so it is not a perfect ani purposes? If so it is not a product in-mal. Such an animal is a standing in-mal. Such an animal is a standing invitation to the attacks of disease. It is like a beautiful house without any foundation, and its offspring will inherit some degree of constitutional weakness. Has the animal been starved? If it habeen there is but one result—an impairment of its natural vigor. The animal system cannot be left without proper nourishment, and maintain a perfect condition. It is a plain and defiant yiolation of nature's laws and no natural law can be violated without entailing permanent injury. But no one need be told that a poorly fed dam cannot pro-duce a good offspring. The dam must be kept in good condition. But not in high condition. There is little difference in practical results between a poorly fed dam and a highly fed dam. The death of the offspring is the fre-quent result of feeding too high, especially of the heating, fat producing foods.
"What causes my pigs to die?" is quite
a frequent inquiry, and in the majority

of eases the proper reply is "too much eorn."

If we would have good, strong, healthy animals, therefore, this subject of feeding must be kept constantly in view. It may be said to be the question in breeding. Every bone and muscle in the body must be kept supplied with sufficient nourishment. There is no need whatever of making an animal fat, until we get ready to fit it for the butcher's block. But there is need of keeping the frame work in good order, for that means harmonious development and harmonious development to the proposed of the supplied of the suppli and harmonious development means health and constitutional vigor. - West-

Southern Domesticity and Homes. There are two phases of Southern

but little appreciated at Its domesticity and its humor. The conventional planter of the case who give a host-ful. Swaggering tyrant: his wife and daughters equally careless in regard to the home life, its comforts and case of bonanza cases of bonanza cases. The conventional planter of the market test cones to be applied to the work of and daughters equally careless in regard to the home life, its comforts and seconomies, as he of the administration work he wild know how to perform. sconomies, as he of the administration of his boundless acres. Both ideas the virgin soil of our younger States and Territories. They are unanxious about gathering a class of actual settlers on their broad acres, but desire only labor the same snug and tidy manner of the same snug and tidy manner of which the Northern farmer boasts—he fid not work and fuss and worry over all the details of farm management as much as his compeer of the North, nor was his sense of fitness outraged by a lack of completeness and order which would have driven the farmer of the Middle States into an inspace assign. Middle States into an insane asylum. There was a sort of laxity about his methods which was hard for the Northern man to distinguish from slothfulness. Yet he watched with care the development of the crops, the progress endangered not the profits, the soil would soon become exhausted. It demands diversified agriculture a rotation and variety of crops, to exempt a line seem to a seem mands diversified agriculture, a rotation and variety of crops, to exempt a land from ultimate sterility. To manage successfully, smaller quantities of land must be held by individuals, and wisely tilled.

And this brings us to a point of local importance. Complaint has been made that farming towns of New England are fast becoming depopulated. Homesteast becoming depopulated in the planter's wife orous families are almost forsaken. Houses are tumbling down; gardens are overgrown with weeds; fields are growing up to forests, and everything betakens neglect. Now there are farm.

With ignorant labor and crude machinery he achieved good results. It is especially with regard to the domestic life of the South, however, that false ideas prevailed at the North. The planter's wife carefust that farming towns of New England are fast becoming depopulated. Homesteast becoming depopulated themsteast becoming depopulated to the domestic life of the South. however, that false ideas prevailed at the North. The planter's wife was very generally a Martha of the most anxious and troubled variety. The difference of method betwixt the Northern and the Southern house keeper has been so great that the Houses are tumbling down; gardens are overgrown with weeds; fields are growing up to forests, and everything betokens neglect. Now there are farmers who protest against this policy as suicidal. Not long ago we were talking with a sagacious yeoman. He ridiculed the notion that Rhode Island need depend for its food on distant reicaled the notion that Rhode Island need depend for its food on distant regions. Our own soil, rightly tilled, can largely feed its people. He shows his faith by his works. He has brought a few acres into a rich garden, whence he draws a revenue of hundreds of dollars. He uses manure without stint, obtains the choicest seed, works dilitate that characterizes the Northern house. It is not often as strictly ordered or administered with that anxiety with regard to detail obtains the choicest seed, works dilitate characterizes the Northern house. he draws a revenue of numerics of dollars. He uses manure without stint, obtains the choicest seed, works dilibrated and skillfully, and supplies an entire village with peas, beets, lettuce, and cabbages. And not content with this, he makes his mowing fields groun under the burden of grass. And what he is doing hundreds of others can do he is doing hundreds of others can

THE DAIRY.

A small allowance of cotton seed meal will not go amiss.—Exchange.

—Speaking of the probability that the present low price of cheese will lead many who are now engaged in cheese-making to change to butter-making and thus overstock the butter market next winter, the American Dairyman observes that with the exception of a few lucky strikes, where men have happened to make their changes just in the nick of time, as a rule, the man who sticks to his business through thick and thin, with an eye steadily bent upon the improvement of his product, will in the long run excel all others, and secure the best average profit from one season to another.

the best average profit from one season to another.

—Cheese buyers report that the market is in no way crowded with the finest quality for which there is a very good demand. Skims, half skims and iron-clad skims are more than numerous, and unless the demand improves ous, and unless the demand improves very soon there will be many total losses on this class of goods. These same skims are said to be of poorer quality than usual this spring. Very little grass is yet to be detected in the make of the best quality of cheese, owing, we suppose to the unusually late spring.—The Dairuman.

—We would suggest to those farmers who this season for the first time undertake dairying for a business, to consider the matter well and to by no

sider the matter well and to by no means neglect the care of their cows or the care of their milk when the huror the care of their milk when the nur-rying time of haying and harvesting comes on. If they do, lessened receipts will be the result. The manufacturers, too, have a responsibility resting upon them. They should frequently visit their patrons and instruct them prop-erly, in a kind, yet forcible manner, as to the utmost care of everything pertheir patrons and instruct them properly, in a kind, yet foreible manner, as to the utmost care of everything pertaining to the dairy. Unless good, clean milk or cream is furnished, they need not expect good butter or cheese. We have some apprehension that some of the beginners will make a failure. and then blame the system, whereas if they would exercise care and judgment they would be the gainers and monthly they would receive their pay, which would enable them to become cash buy-ers for the necessaries of life. The rosy sides of dairying comes when the farm-er receives the cash for his product in regular weekly or monthly installments, and when by care and common sense he increases the amount of that product. - Elgin Advocate.

Cheese and Butler Making.

The American Farmer says that the low price of cheese during the winter of 1882 and 1883, or at least the small supply and slow demand for exportation, will strike the minds of many dairymen with the notion that there will be but little profit in cheesemaking the next year or two, and there will therefore be a large exodus from cheesemaking to buttermaking. There is always too much of this sort of thing in every line of business, and the prob-abilities are that this next winter vill find the butter business equally over

With the exception of a few lucky With the exception of a few inexy strikes, where men have happened to make their changes just in the nick of time, as a rule, the man who sticks to his business through thick and thin, with an eye steadily bent upon the im-provement of his product, will, in the long run, excel all others, and secure the best average profit from one season to another. to another.

Many men, in building a factory, repare it for making either or both butter and cheese, with a view of tak-ing advantage of the market—making butter when it sells high or making cheese when it sells high. This jackat-all-trades business is always a qualified failure. While it may pay its way and by good business management re-turn a fair income, the chances are that the man who relies upon these two stools will probably fall between them. It is not one factory manager in a thousand who can make a fine article inousand who can make a line article of both butter and cheese. The one talent is just about as much as any one man can carry, and it is, therefore, unwise, if he is found to excel in one field, to burden him with the responsibility of another. To be sure, every good cheesemaker thinks he is a good puttermaker also, and every good but. buttermaker also, and every good but-termaker thinks he knows how to make The slow process of building up a market for an extra good article always pays best in the end, for one simple reason-that so few men have the patience and perseverance to practice

In view of the above, we notice by our exchanges that the dairymen of the western and other large dairy districts contemplate going into buttermaking this season. - Chicago Herald.

Practical Points in Cheese Making. A large part of the cheese made is spoiled because of some little error or mismanagement in the making or cur-ing of it. If one knows how it is not ing of it. much more difficult to make the first quality of cheese than to make the quarry of cheese than to make the best cheese have no difficulty in selling it for a good price, and find it profitable; but those who make poor cheese find it difficult to sell at any price, and complain that it costs more to make cheese than it will sell for. There is quite a difference, between the price is quite a difference between the price of the best cheese and that of the poorest. It undoubtedly seems to those who make poor cheese that there is too great a difference made; but those who

and indigestible. Such cheese is no aid to a weak stomach. On the con-

in a Georgia bee tree the other day.

small an allowance of milk as possible and yet keep the calf growing, there is no better food than crushed oats. They should be soaked for twenty-four hours before feeding to get the best results. A small allowance of cotton seed meal will not go amiss. —Exchange.

There is some talk of putting on a regular English train between New York and Boston. Everything in the way of luxury, comfort, speed and safety has already been perfected. There are no such cars and engines in the world as the Consolidated road runs, yet, wishing always to supply an unsatisfied public, the experiment of running a train of English coaches has been agitated. English engines, with no cabs and one pair of eleven-foot drivers, will be imported; also, first-class compartment coaches, seating eight persons in each part, or twenty-four persons in each car. The high rate of speed accomplished in England is attained by running small trains; so here but four of these cars will be used on each train. One train will leave New so here but four of these cars will be used on each train. One train will leave New York and one Boston simultaneously each day and make the run in about five hours. The train may possibly carry the mail, paying a pound a minute to the Government for each and every minute's delay—just as they do in England. The 'guard' will pass along on the outside of the train and collect the tickets through the windows. There will be no ventilation and not much comfort to speak of, but then 'it will be English.' There will be no water, no toilet-room, and the passengers will be locked in and unlocked only at their destination—all so English! The fare will be about

and unlocked only at their destination— all so English! The fare will be about \$20, or 'four pun, me lud,' and the port-manteaus will be "pasted" and not checked. The full fares and postal ser-vice will net something over \$2,000 each trip. There are so many that go every-thing English, that it is expected that coaching clubs, English pug-dog own-ers, polo-players, fox-hunters and dudes will patronize and roll up the receipts of the new train. It will not be never of the new train. It will not be necessary to use any of the new \$5,000,000 loan, as it is a known fact that anything brought over here that is English always pays, and pays well. One of the trains should be called the "Flying Wilde," and the other the "Lightning Langtry."-Bridgeport (Conn.) Farmer

The Live-Stock Indicator,

of Kansas City, is a paper that gives mar-ket reports and live-stock news that are not only fresh but strictly reliable. Only \$1.50 per year. Sample copies free.

per year. Sample copies free.

Not Left Out.—There were five of 'em on the corner. One said that his wife was cleaning house and had every room upset. The second observed that he had just left six painters at work on his house. The third said he was tearing out partitions and building on a wing. The fourth smiled saidly and added that he was going to have four ceitings whitewashed, three rooms repapered, a chimney torn out and his hall widened. "Gentlemen," said the fifth man, as he drew a long breath, "I don't want to be looked upon as one who is trying to crawl out of his fair share of this world's misery, and I therefore take this opportunity of informing you that in order to buy new carpets and a parlor suite I have been obliged to mortgage my house and shall probably lose it."—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Barrox Farrente, of Union City.

Mn. Barron Faircaille, of Union City, Ind., writes: "I have used Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier and for kidney compilaint and dyspepsia. It has given good satisfaction. I never felt so strong and well before for a long time."

Neven intrusts secret to a philanthropist; he is always giving things away.—Somer-ville Journal.

Hay Fever.

For twenty-fice years I have been severely afflicted with Hay Fever. While suffering intensely I was induced, through Mr. Tichenor's testimonial, to try Ely's Cream Balm. The immediate effect was marvelous. I have been enabled to perform my pastoral duties without the slightest inconvenience. Have been exposed to heat, draughts and dust, and have escaped a return attack. I pronounce Ely's Cream Balm a cure for Hay Fever. William T. Cara, Fresbyterian Fastor, Elizabeth, N. J. See adv't.

Bosron stock speculator has discov-it that when money is tight, brokers are er.—Boston Herald.

Bed-Ridden and Cured.

Bed-Ridden and Cured.

W. E. Huestis, of Emporia, Kansas, says that his wife had been sick nearly seven years, and for the last four months bedridden. She has been treated by a number of physicians and only grew worse. Her attention was called to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription," which she commenced using. In one week she could sit up, and in three weeks could walk about. By druggists.

What may be said to be a favorite piece of sculpture with every man? The fellow that he cut out.—Harper's Batur.

General Debility and Liver Complaint.
R. V. Pierez, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sir-My wife has been taking your
"Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pellets" for her liver and general debility,
and has found them to be good medicines,
and would recomment them to all sufferers
from liver complaint, sour stomach and
general debility. Yours fraternally,
N.E. Haukon,
Pastor M. E. Church, Elsah, Ill.

A VETERAN BESEPACTOR.

He Past Life, Present Plans, and Whi He Has to Say Upon a Subject That Astonished Him.

(New York Times.)

Nearly forty years ago a young man, of unusual endowments, began to mold public opinion upon a subject of vital importance. Like all pioneers, his early efforts were unsuccessful, but his ability and the value of his work soon won public confidence, and to-day there is not a village or hamlet in the country that has not been influenced by Dr. Dio Lewis. When, therefore, it was learned yesterday that he contemplated the establishment of a large magazine in this city, the fact was deemed so important that a representative of this paper was commissioned to see him and ascertain the truth of the rumor.

Dr. Dio, Lewis is a gentleman of sixty years and twe hundred pounds, with snow white hair and beard, but probably the most perfect picture of health and vigor in the metropolis. He is a living exponent of his teachings, and notwithstanding the smount of work has already done, promises still greater activity for years to come. He received the interviewer most courteously, and in reply to a question said:

"It is true I have come to New York to establish a monthly magazine. I have come here for the same reason that I went to Boston twenty-five years ago. Then Boston was the best platform in the country from which to speak of education. New York has now become most hospitable to progressive thoughts, and especially so to movements on behalf of physical training.

"I have reason to know the great and abiding interest of the American people in this subject. They have come to realize

"I have reason to know the great and abiding interest of the American people in this subject. They have come to realize that the future of our country pivots upon our physical vitality, and especially upon the viger of our women. My new magazine will bear the title 'Dio Lewis's Monthly,' and be devoted to Sanitary and Social Science. I hope through its pages to inaugurate a new departure in hygiene." giene."
"Have you not written several books on

glene."
"Have you not written several books on the subject?"
"Yes, nine volumes, and some of them like 'Our Girls,' published by the Harpers, have had an enormous circulation, but the less work of my life I shall give the world in the new magazine. Forty years of skirmishing ought to conclude with ten years of organized warfare."
"Doctor, what is the occasion of this new interest in health questions?"
"It has come through suffering, which seems the only road to self knowledge. The stomach, heart, kidneys or liver fall into trouble, happiness is gone, and then people give attention to their health."
"Which of these organs is most frequently the victim of our errors?" asked the Reporter.

"Within the last few years diseases of the kidneys have greatly multiplied. When I was engaged in practice, thirty-five and forty years are serious disease of the kidneys are serious disease.

"Within the last few years diseases of the kidneys have greatly multiplied. When I was engaged in practice, thirty-five and forty years ago, serious disease of the kidneys was rare; but now distressingly frequent and fatal."

"To what do you attribute this great increase of kidney troubles?"

"To the use of stimulating drinks, adulterated food and irregular habits of life."

"Doctor, have you any confidence in the remedy of which we hear so much now-adays.' Warner's Safe Cure?"

"I believe in the ounce of prevention, rather than in a ton of cure."

"But have you noticed the remarkable testimonials of Warner's remedy?"

"I have, and confess that they have puzzled and astonished me. The commendations of proprietary medicines usually come from unknown persons residing in back counties. But I see in our most reputable newspapers the warmest praise of Warner's Nafe Cure from College Professions, but it is unnanly. No physician can forget that valuable additions to our Materia Medica have sprung from just such sources. I was so impressed with this cloud of witnesses, that I purchased some bottles of Warner's Safe Cure at a neighboring drug store and analyzed one of them to see it it contained anything poisonous. Then I took three of the prescribed doses at once, and found there was uothing injurious in it. I do not hesitate to say that if I found my kidneys in serious trouble, I should use this remedy, because of the hopelessness of all ordinary treatment, and because when a hundred intelligent and reputable persons unite in the statement that a certain remedy has cured them of a grave malady, I choose to believe that they speak the truth.

"But as you may know, my great interest in life lies in prevention. For forty years I have labored in this field. One of the phases of my work in New England for ten years was the resident and Managed. Pur Waller Channing, Dr. Thomas Hoskins, Prof. Leonard and others were among its teachers, and more than four hundred persons. The remarkable results of this miscle training of girl

Seneral debility. Yours traternally, N. E. HARMON,
Pastor M. E. Church Elsah, Ill.

The Czar is not musical. At all events he does not care to hear Jews harping about their wrongs.—Texts Siftings.

Codonus, Pa.—Rev. J. D. Zehring says:
"I was paralyzed in my right side. The more of Brown's fron Bitters enabled me to walk."

The safest way to ske out existence is by practicing eke-commy.

OWENTON, KY.—Rev. J. N. Beck says: "I have used Brown's fron Bitters and consider it one of the best tonics sold."

"Buchn-paiba." Complete cure, all annoying Kidney Diseases, irritation. \$1.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, June 23, 1881.

CATTLE—Shipping Secers. \$5.09 \(\otimes \) 5.75

Native Helfers. \$3.00 \(\otimes \) 3.30 \(\otimes \) 4.00

Butchers' Steers. \$4.50 \(\otimes \) 4.55

Mative Cows. \$3.00 \(\otimes \) 3.50 \(\otimes \) 4.00

Butchers' Steers. \$4.50 \(\otimes \) 4.55

"Murdden are best proportional of the best periodical ever devoted to bis field of literature, and will struce deviced to bis field of literature, and will present the hundred and one questions of bygiene with the simplicity of a child's taking. The hundred and one questions of bygiene with the simplicity of a child's taking. The hundred and one questions of bygiene with the simplicity of a child's taking. The hundred and one questions of bygiene with the simplicity of a child's taking. The hundred and one questions of bygiene with the simplicity of a child's taking. The market and is called learning will be subortinated. The market and high place in the confidence and hearts of the people. In a few weeks our trach a high place in the confidence and hearts of the people. In a few weeks our trach a high place in the confidence and hearts of the pople. In a few weeks our trach a high place in the confidence and hearts of the pople. In a few weeks our trach a light place in the confidence and hearts of the pople. In a few weeks our trach a high place in the confidence and hearts of the pople. In a few weeks our trach a light place in the c

"Mundens are plenty," said Mr. Fitz-noodle, as he laid down the evening paper. "Yes," sighed Mrs. F., "people are being murdered now who were never murdered before."—Chicago News.

Glenn's Salphur Soap Remedies all complexional blemishes so re-pulsive to charming features.

Way are seven days like a spell of sick-ness? Because they make one week.—The Drummer.

Young, middle-aged, or old men, suffer-ing from nervous debility or kindred affec-tions, should address, with two stamps, for large treatise, World's Dispensary Meni-ICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

TELEPHONE transmitters should be painted "yeller."—Boston Commercial Bulle-

Persons recovering from wasting dis-eases, such as malaria, fevers, etc., will be greatly benefited by the use of Brown's fron hitters, a true tonic.

Morro for a female chiropodist; "She at sops to corn cure."—Exchange. "Mother Swan's Worm Syrup," for few rishness, restlessness, worms. Tasteless

The distance between New York and Brooklyn is only a span.

Skinny Men. "Wells' Health Renewer" estores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia GET Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners for those new boots or shoes before you run them over.

Weils' "Rough on Corns." lic. Ask for it.

A Spiendid Econoly for Lung Diseases.

Dr. Robort Newton, into President of the Eclectic College of the city of New York, and formerly of Cinclinati, Ohio, used Dr. Wr. Hall's Balsan very extensively in his practice, as many of his patients, now living, and restored to health by the use of this invaluable medicine, can amply testify. He always said that so good a remedy ought not to be considered merely as a patent medicine, but that it ought to be prescribed freely by every physician as a sovereign remedy in all cases of Lung diseases. It is a sure cure for Consumption, and has no equal for all pectoral complaints.

LOOK out for the hatch-weigh if a hen makes her nest on the hay-scale. -N. Y. Sun.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin. 15c. Wise's Axle Grease never gums.

A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Mus. William Downes, of Unbridge, Mass., writes on March 13, 1881, as follower:

"During the past three years I have been a great sufficient from a complication of diseases which builded the shift of the most experienced doctors, as I could not obtain permanent rolled by their treatment and prescriptions: and I have also tried many so-called cures in the medicine line, but could get no reflet. The pains, aches and weakness thereased so rapidity and constantly that I was no reduced in strength as to be unstantly that I was no reduced in strength as to be unstantly that I was no reduced in strength as to be unstantly that I was no reduced in strength as to be unstantly that I was no reduced in strength as to be unstantly that I was no reduced in the doctors informed me that there was no hope of a recovery. In this exhausted and discouraged condition a dear friend persuaded me to use Hunt's Remedy, and after taking it only three days I commenced to get better, and to my great loy and delight I have continued to improve constantly by fast uses, until now, after having taken the remedy only a few weeks, I am able to be about my house again, and am now to better health than for many years, and beg this privilege of gladly recommending Hunt's Remedy to all who are affected with any disease of the kindeys or liver, and I size highly recommend it for the satacka of sick headsche. My hustend also has experienced a very great benefit to hit health by the use of this most valuable medicine, Hunt's Remedy."

"OUR PLAG IS STILL THERE."

Mr. S. B. Lovergillow, Augusta, Mc., east sid-ver, writes as under date of April 15, 1982; when the summer date of April 13, 1980;
"To whom it may concern: This may certify that two years and I was very hadly afflicted with Khiney and urinary difficulties, which extended through the system and hid me up for weeks, so that I could do no work. I had the most skillful physician in town, who gave me no assistance. Hearing of Bunt's Brunchy, I got a bottle, and half of it cured me entirely, so that I have been well ever since. The other half I gave to a neighbor who was afflicted much as I was, and it restored him to health. I can truly say Hunt's Bennedy has been of great and incapressible worth to me." ins been of great and inexpress



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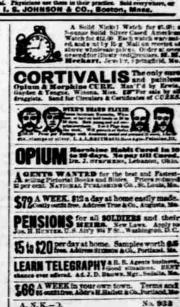
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